AGENCY USE ONLY	
Agency Reference #:	Date Received:
Circulated by: (local govt. or agency)	

JOINT AQUATIC RESOURCES PERMIT APPLICATION FORM (JARPA)

(for use in Washington State)

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT IN BLACK INK

☐ Application for a Fish Habitat Enhancement Project per requirements of RCW 77.55.290. You must submit a copy of this completed JARPA application form and the (Fish Habitat Enhancement JARPA Addition) to your local Government Planning Department and Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife Area Habitat Biologist on the same day.

NOTE: LOCAL GOVERNMENTS – You must submit any comments on these projects to WDFW within 15 working days.

Based on the instructions provided, I am sending copies of this application to the following: *(check all that apply)*

☐ Local Government for shoreline: ☐ Substantial Development ☐ Conditional Use ☐ Variance ☐ Exemption ☐ Revision
☐ Floodplain Management ☐ Critical Areas Ordinance

☒ Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife for HPA (Submit 3 copies to WDFW Region) ☒ Programmatic HPA

☐ Washington Department of Ecology for 401 Water Quality Certification (to Regional Office-Federal Permit Unit)

☐ Washington Department of Natural Resources for Aquatic Resources Use Authorization Notification

☒ Corps of Engineers for: ☐ Section 404 ☐ Section 10 permit ☒ Programmatic Piling Replacement under NWP 3

☐ Coast Guard for General Bridge Act Permit

For Department of Transportation projects only: This project will be designed to meet conditions of the most current Ecology/Department of Transportation Water Quality Implementing Agreement

SECTION A - Use for all permits covered by this application. Be sure to ALSO complete Section C (Signature Block) for all permit applications.

1. APPLICANT

Washington Department of Transportation (WSDOT) to include the Washington State Ferries(WSF) – Attention Joel Gjuka, Permit Specialist, Environmental Affairs Office

MAILING ADDRESS

310 Maple Park Drive SE, Olympia, WA, 98504

WORK PHONE	E-MAIL ADDRESS	HOME PHONE	FAX #
360-705-7490	gjukajo@wsdot.wa.gov		360-705-6833

If an agent is acting for the applicant during the permit process, complete #2. Be sure agent signs Section C (Signature Block) for all permit applications

2. AUTHORIZED AGENT

MAILING ADDRESS

WORK PHONE	E-MAIL ADDRESS	HOME PHONE	FAX #

3. RELATIONSHIP OF APPLICANT TO PROPERTY: ☐ OWNER ☐ PURCHASER ☒ LESSEE ☐ OTHER:

4. NAME, ADDRESS, AND PHONE NUMBER OF PROPERTY OWNER(S), IF OTHER THAN APPLICANT:

Use authorized by RCW 47.12.026

5. LOCATION (STREET ADDRESS, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND ZIP CODE, WHERE PROPOSED ACTIVITY EXISTS OR WILL OCCUR)

WSDOT transportation facilities located in marine and fresh waters of the state of Washington.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT WITH JURISDICTION (CITY OR COUNTY) Varies by Location

WATERBODY YOU ARE WORKING IN	TRIBUTARY OF	WRIA #
All Marine and Fresh Waters of the State. IS THIS WATERBODY ON THE 303(d) LIST? YES ☐ NO ☐ Varies IF YES, WHAT PARAMETER(S)? http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/links/impaired_wtrs.html WEBSITE FOR 303d LIST	All fresh and saltwater bodies in Washington State	

¼ SECTION	SECTION	TOWNSHIP (Varies)	RANGE	GOVERNMENT LOT	SHORELINE DESIGNATION	
					Varies	

LATITUDE & LONGITUDE:			Location Varies	ZONING DESIGNATION Varies	
TAX PARCEL NO: N/A				DNR STREAM TYPE, IF KNOWN Location varies	

6. DESCRIBE THE CURRENT USE OF THE PROPERTY, AND STRUCTURES EXISTING ON THE PROPERTY. HAVE YOU COMPLETED ANY PORTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY ON THIS PROPERTY? ☐ YES ☒ NO FOR ANY PORTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY ALREADY COMPLETED ON THIS PROPERTY, INDICATE MONTH AND YEAR OF COMPLETION.

Each location where piling replacement activities will occur is part of the WSDOT transportation system (to include systems owned and/or operated by WSF). Structures on the site may include roadways, bridges, WSF facilities, or other transportation appurtenances.

IS THE PROPERTY AGRICULTURAL LAND? ☐ YES ☒NO ARE YOU A USDA PROGRAM PARTICIPANT? ☐ YES ☒NO

7a. DESCRIBE THE PROPOSED WORK THAT NEEDS AQUATIC PERMITS: COMPLETE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS SHOULD BE PROVIDED FOR ALL WORK WATERWARD OF THE ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK OR LINE, INCLUDING TYPES OF EQUIPMENT TO BE USED. IF APPLYING FOR A SHORELINE PERMIT, DESCRIBE ALL WORK WITHIN AND BEYOND 200 FEET OF THE ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK. IF YOU HAVE PROVIDED ATTACHED MATERIALS TO DESCRIBE YOUR PROJECT, YOU STILL MUST SUMMARIZE THE PROPOSED WORK HERE. ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED.

WSDOT is requesting an HPA to cover replacement of up to 40 existing pilings on a 1:1 (or less) ratio. This HPA request is for repair and replacement of existing structures. Although individual projects may vary, examples of such repair and maintenance projects include:

- Repair or replacement of damaged pilings with steel, concrete, or ACZA-treated pilings
- Replacement of timber structures such as trestles, dolphins, wingwalls, WSF headframe tower foundations, and pedestrian overhead loading supports with steel structures
- Repair and replacement of bridge structural components including pilings, wingwalls, and debris reflectors. This work does not include complete bridge replacement.

This JARPA was designed to work in parallel with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) revisions to the existing 18-piling programmatic approval. The Corps is working through ESA consultation to increase the number of pilings in the programmatic document to 40. Following the mandate of TPEAC, it is WSDOT's intent to minimize the potential for noncompliance by avoiding inconsistencies between overlapping regulatory requirements: specifically, the Corps NWP #3 and this GHPA. Additionally, a recent survey of the WSF staff indicates that there is a potential for projects that would need to replace up to 40 pilings per project

The Corps programmatic, and subsequently this JARPA includes removal of any piling type and replacement with the following methods. **This application does not seek coverage for the impact installation (or proofing) of steel pilings**. Each method is described in the following sections:

<u>Removal Methods</u>

- Vibratory
- Direct Pull
- Clamshell

<u>Impact Hammer Installation</u>

- Salts-treated timber pilings
- Concrete pilings
- Plastic pilings

<u>Vibratory Installation</u>

- Steel pilings
- Salts-treated timber pilings
- Concrete pilings
- Plastic pilings

<u>Piling Repairs</u>

- Concrete encasement
- Piling Stubbing

Piling Removal

Direct Pull: The direct pull method is generally used to remove timber pilings. Each piling is wrapped with a choker cable or chain that is attached at the top to a crane. The crane then pulls the piling directly upward, removing the piling from the sediment.

Vibratory Extraction: Vibratory extraction is a common method for removing both steel and timber pilings. The vibratory hammer is a large mechanical device (5-16 tons) that is suspended from a crane by a cable. The hammer is activated to loosen the piling, and it vibrates while the crane pulls up. As the piling is extracted and the top of the piling reaches the mudline, the vibratory hammer is shut off and the crane lifts the piling vertically onto the barge. Vibratory extraction takes about 15 to 30 minutes per piling, depending on piling length and sediment conditions.

Clamshell Removal: Broken and damaged pilings are removed with a clamshell bucket. If not removed, broken pilings and piling stubs can interfere with the installation of new piling, causing construction delays. The clamshell bucket is a hinged steel apparatus that operates like a set of steel jaws. The bucket is lowered from a crane and the jaws grasp the piling stub as the crane pulls up. The broken pilings and stubs are loaded onto the barge for off site disposal. The size of the clamshell bucket is minimized to reduce turbidity during piling removal.

Piling Installation

There are two methods for installing pilings: vibratory hammer installation and impact hammer installation. Each method is described below: The method of installation depends on soil type, structure type, and the type of piling being installed. In general, vibratory hammers are used more frequently, but impact hammer installation is often used in conjunction with the vibratory hammer.

Impact Hammer Installation: An impact hammer is a large steel device that is suspended by cable attached to a crane. An impact hammer has a lead that holds the hammer and piling in place while a heavy rod moves up and down, much like a piston, striking the surface of the piling and embedding it in the soil.

Vibratory Hammer Installation: The vibratory hammer method is a common technique used to install pilings where soils allow. Vibratory piling installation involves placing a choker cable around the piling and lifting it into vertical position with the crane. The piling is then lowered into position and set in place at the mudline. The piling is held steady while the vibratory hammer installs the piling to the required tip elevation. The combination of the weight and the vibration of the hammer pushes the piling deep below the mudline.

WSDOT is not requesting coverage for the proofing of steel pilings. Projects that need to proof steel pilings must apply for coverage under an individual GHPA.

Piling Encasement

Piling encasement is used to prolong the life of damage or decaying pilings. Under these conditions pilings may be repaired by encasing them in concrete. This method involves encasing the damaged piling in concrete using a fabric, steel, or fiberglass form. Encasement can restore the structural integrity of the piling and protect against further damage.

Pilings to be repaired by piling encasement are first cleaned of loosely adhering marine organisms by scraping the pilings with hand tools (marine growth removal was approved in the Programmatic GHPA Log# GH-D9448-01. Reinforcing steel is then installed around the piling prior to installation of the form. A form is then wrapped around the entire piling and set in the sediment. Concrete is then poured inside the form. The concrete pour is stopped once the concrete reaches a level below the top of the piling to prevent spillage of wet concrete into the water.

Piling Stubbing

Although installing new piling to make repairs beneath a trestle is generally the preferred method of repair, piling stubbing is sometimes required and is the only feasible option when a piling under a trestle or dock requires repair and when cutting a hole and installing a piling through the trestle is not feasible (e.g., buildings on top of the trestle preclude installing piling through an existing trestle).

The process for piling stub repairs involves cutting and removing the damaged timber piling between the mudline and the underside of the piling cap. A new section of an ACZA-treated piling is then inserted between the piling stub and the cap. Reinforcing steel is then installed around the piling prior to installation of the form. The joint is fitted with a steel or plastic form and the form is then filled with concrete. The form must extend 30 inches below and above the seam of the two timber piling sections, often requiring the excavation of small amounts of sediment around the base of the piling. WSF will use either hand digging if appropriate, or siphon dredging to remove the necessary material from around the

piling to complete the repair. Concrete is then pumped into the steel form to fill the void between the collar and the piling. Concrete is poured through a small-diameter flexible hose called a tremie. The mouth of the tremie hose is placed at the bottom of the form to prevent splashing or accidental spillage of concrete. The form is filled to within approximately 6 inches of the top of the form to prevent overflow. Once the concrete is poured, filter fabric or sand is placed on top of the curing concrete to allow the concrete to set as long as possible before it is inundated during the next high tide. The form and fabric or sand prevents wet concrete from contacting marine water during the curing process. For engineering purposes, it is important to prevent mixing between salt water and concrete because salt water causes defects in the concrete once it cures. Filter fabric placed over the top of the form helps contain any minimal plume that may occur from the concrete pour.

Workers make an effort to complete certain activities at the same time to maximize efficiency. For example, workers will attempt to replace piling segments on as many pilings as possible in a single low tide event, and one or more tidal cycles may occur before additional steps (such as pouring concrete) are completed. WSF will perform stub piling repairs in the dry whenever possible as it is a more cost-effective and environmentally "safe" operation than performing the work under water.

PREPARATION OF DRAWINGS: SEE SAMPLE DRAWINGS AND GUIDANCE FOR COMPLETING THE DRAWINGS. ***ONE SET OF ORIGINAL OR GOOD QUALITY REPRODUCIBLE DRAWINGS MUST BE ATTACHED.*** NOTE: APPLICANTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO SUBMIT PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PROJECT SITE, BUT THESE DO NOT SUBSTITUTE FOR DRAWINGS. ***THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS AND COAST GUARD REQUIRE DRAWINGS ON 8-1/2 X 11 INCH SHEETS. LARGER DRAWINGS MAY BE REQUIRED BY OTHER AGENCIES.***

7b. DESCRIBE THE PURPOSE OF THE PROPOSED WORK AND WHY YOU WANT OR NEED TO PERFORM IT AT THE SITE. PLEASE EXPLAIN ANY SPECIFIC NEEDS THAT HAVE INFLUENCED THE DESIGN.

The purpose of the proposed activity is to protect the State's investment in capital infrastructure by maintaining WSDOT facilities: thereby providing safe and reliable service to the traveling public.

7c. DESCRIBE THE POTENTIAL IMPACTS TO CHARACTERISTIC USES OF THE WATER BODY. THESE USES MAY INCLUDE FISH AND AQUATIC LIFE, WATER QUALITY, WATER SUPPLY, RECREATION, and AESTHETICS. IDENTIFY PROPOSED ACTIONS TO AVOID, MINIMIZE, AND MITIGATE DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS, AND PROVIDE PROPER PROTECTION OF FISH AND AQUATIC LIFE. IDENTIFY WHICH GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS YOU HAVE USED. ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED.

Characteristic uses: The characteristic uses of the water bodies where work will occur are for WSDOT (including ferry terminal use), recreation, and fish migration. No activity proposed in this JARPA will affect these uses.

Water Quality/Recreation/Aesthetics: Short term turbidity could occur during construction. There may be a beneficial effect on water quality from the removal of creosote-treated timbers from the marine environment.

Fish/Aquatic Life: Lists of threatened and endangered species provided by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) of threatened, endangered, and candidate species that may be present in salt water sites includes: Puget Sound chinook, bull trout, bald eagle, humpback whale, Steller sea lion, and leatherback sea turtle. Puget Sound is a migration route for juvenile salmonids during the spring, and adults may be found in the spring, summer and fall months. Other fisheries resources including forage fish and rock fish could occur at any WSDOT saltwater site.

By adhering to timing restrictions and using the BMPs listed below to avoid impacts to the nearshore environment, WSDOT can reduce potential impacts to fish or aquatic life from construction activities. These activities occur within WSDOT facilities and ferry slips, and repair activities will not significantly add to ambient noise and human activities.

Proposed Actions to Avoid Detrimental Impacts to Fish and Wildlife

The following additional conservation measures will be used during all construction activities described above. Specific conservation measures for each discrete activity also apply.

Conservation Measures for All Activities

- WSDOT will have at least one WSDOT inspector on site during construction for WSDOT projects. The role of the inspector is to ensure contract and permit compliance. The inspector and the contractor each have a copy of Contract Plans and Specifications, which contain all permit requirements.
- Timing restrictions will be imposed to avoid in-water work when salmonids are most likely to be present. Work in marine water is typically restricted from February 15 to July 15 for the protection of bull trout, and March 15 to July 15 for the protection of Puget Sound chinook salmon. In water work will be limited by contract to the period between July 16 and February 14. Work in freshwater will be conducted during the current standard in-water work windows established by WDFW. All work will also be consistent with the most recent standard fish windows established in the Corps/NOAA Fisheries/USFWS Programmatic BE that covers replacement of up to 40 piles.
- WSDOT will comply with water quality restrictions imposed by the Washington State Department of Ecology (Chapter 173-201A WAC), which specifies a mixing zone beyond which water quality standards cannot be exceeded.

Compliance with Ecology's standards are intended to ensure that fish and aquatic life are being protected to the extent feasible and practical.

- The contractor will be required to retrieve any floating debris generated during construction using a skiff and a net. Debris will be disposed of upland.
- Excess or waste materials will not be disposed of or abandoned waterward of ordinary High Water (OHW) or allowed to enter waters of the state.
- The contractor will be responsible for the preparation of a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan to be used for the duration of the project. The Plan will be submitted to the Project Engineer prior to the commencement of any construction activities. The contractor will maintain a copy of the Plan with any updates at the work site.

  The SPCC Plan will identify construction planning elements and recognize potential spill sources at the site. The Plan will outline responsive actions in the event of a spill or release and will identify notification and reporting procedures. The Plan will also outline contractor management elements such as personnel responsibilities, project site security, site inspections, and training.

  The SPCC Plan will outline what measures the contractor will take to prevent the release or spread of hazardous materials, either found on the site and encountered during construction but not identified in contract documents, or any hazardous materials that the contractor stores, uses, or generates on the construction site during construction activities. These items include, but are not limited to, gasoline, oils, and chemicals. Hazardous materials are defined in RCW 70.105.010 under "hazardous substance."

  The contractor will maintain the applicable equipment and material designated in the SPCC Plan at the job site.

- The contractor will be advised that eelgrass (*Zostera marina* L.) beds are protected under both state and Federal laws. The contractor will adhere to the following restrictions during the life of the contract. The contractor will be provided with a map delineating eelgrass boundaries. The contractor will not:

  -Place derrick spuds or anchors in the areas designated as "Eelgrass"

  -Shade the eelgrass beds for a period of time greater than three consecutive days during the growing season from March 1 until August 31

  -Conduct activities that may cause scouring of sediments within the eelgrass beds or result in sediments transferring out of or into the eelgrass bed.

Additional Conservation Measures for the Removal and Installation of Pilings

- All creosote-treated material, piling stubs, and associated sediments shall be disposed of by the contractor in a landfill which meets the liner and leachate standards of the Minimum Functional Standards, Chapter 173-304 WAC. The contractor will provide receipts of disposal to the WSDOT Project Engineer.
- Creosote-treated piling, stubs, and associated sediments (if any) shall be contained in a storage area consisting of a row of hay or straw bales, or filter fabric, placed around the perimeter to help prevent sediment-laden water from running off the work area.
- Piling that break or are already broken below the waterline will be removed with a clamshell bucket. The size of the clamshell will be sized appropriately to minimize disturbance to bottom sediments (e.g., it grabs the piling, but not the sediment). The clamshell bucket shall be emptied of material on a contained area on the barge before it is lowered into the water.
- An oil containment boom surrounding the work area will be used during piling removal. The boom will also serve to collect any floating debris. Oil absorbent materials shall be employed if visible product is observed. The boom shall remain in place until all oily material and floating debris has been collected and sheens have dissipated. Used oil absorbent materials will be disposed of in a landfill that meets the liner and leachate standards of the Minimum Functional Standards, Chapter 173-304 WAC.
- Whenever activities will generate sawdust, drill tailings or wood chips from treated timbers, tarps or other containment material shall be used to prevent debris from entering the water. If tarps cannot be used (because of the location or type of structure) a containment boom will be placed around the work area to capture debris and cuttings. Any debris in the containment boom shall be removed by the end of the workday or when the boom is removed, whichever occurs first. Captured material shall be disposed of in an upland disposal site.
- If concrete is used to fill a piling (depending on structural needs) the contractor will be required to ensure that uncured concrete will not come into contact with marine water.

- If beach access is required, use of equipment on the beach area shall be held to a minimum and confined to designated access corridors that minimize foot traffic on the upper beach.
- If beach access is required, area depressions created during project activities will be reshaped to pre-project beach levels upon project completion.

Conservation Measures for Piling Encasement

- The contractor will be required to ensure that uncured concrete will not come into contact with marine water.
- Hand tools or a siphon dredge will be used to excavate around pilings to be replaced.

Conservation Measures for Piling Stubbing

- Hand tools or a siphon dredge will be used to excavate around pilings to be replaced.
- Creosote-treated timber will not be used, therefore reducing the amount of creosote-treated timber remaining in the marine environment.
- ACZA-treated wood will be treated using the April 17, 2002 revised Amendment to Best Management Practices for the Use of Treated Wood in Aquatic Environments; USA Version-Revised July 1996- Western Wood Preservers Institute.
- All creosote-treated material, piling stubs, and associated sediments shall be disposed of by the contractor in a landfill which meets the liner and leachate standards of the Minimum Functional Standards, Chapter 173-304 WAC. The contractor will provide receipts of disposal to the WSDOT Project Engineer.

7d. FOR IN WATER CONSTRUCTION WORK, WILL YOUR PROJECT BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE STATE OF WASHINGTON WATER QUALITY STANDARDS FOR TURBIDITY

WAC 173.201A-110? ☒ YES ☐ NO (SEE USEFUL DEFINITIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS)

8. WILL THE PROJECT BE CONSTRUCTED IN STAGES? ☐ YES ☒ NO

PROPOSED STARTING DATE: At HPA issuance

ESTIMATED DURATION OF ACTIVITY: Depends on the project. Work will occur within approved work windows.

9. CHECK IF ANY TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT STRUCTURES WILL BE PLACED:

☒ WATERWARD OF THE ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK OR LINE FOR FRESH OR TIDAL WATERS; AND/OR

☒ WATERWARD OF MEAN HIGHER HIGH WATER LINE IN TIDAL WATERS

10. WILL FILL MATERIAL (ROCK, FILL, BULKHEAD, OR OTHER MATERIAL) BE PLACED: No fill will be placed.

☐ WATERWARD OF THE ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK OR LINE FOR FRESH WATERS? IF YES, VOLUME (CUBIC YARDS) /AREA (ACRES)

☐ WATERWARD OF THE MEAN HIGHER HIGH WATER FOR TIDAL WATERS? IF YES, VOLUME (CUBIC YARDS) (ACRES)

11. WILL MATERIAL BE PLACED IN WETLANDS? ☐ YES ☒ NO

IF YES:

A. IMPACTED AREA IN ACRES:

B. HAS A DELINEATION BEEN COMPLETED? IF YES, PLEASE SUBMIT WITH APPLICATION. ☐ YES ☐ NO

C. HAS A WETLAND REPORT BEEN PREPARED? IF YES, PLEASE SUBMIT WITH APPLICATION. ☐ YES ☐ NO

D. TYPE AND COMPOSITION OF FILL MATERIAL (E.G., SAND, ETC.):

E. MATERIAL SOURCE:

F. LIST ALL SOIL SERIES (TYPE OF SOIL) LOCATED AT THE PROJECT SITE, & INDICATE IF THEY ARE ON THE COUNTY'S LIST OF HYDRIC SOILS. SOILS INFORMATION CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE (NRCS):

G. WILL PROPOSED ACTIVITY CAUSE FLOODING OR DRAINING OF WETLANDS? ☐ YES ☒ NO

IF YES, IMPACTED AREA IS ___ ACRES OFDRAINED WETLANDS.

NOTE: If your project will impact greater than ½ of an acre of wetland, submit a mitigation plan to the Corps and Ecology for approval along with the JARPA form

NOTE: a 401 water quality certification will be required from Ecology in addition to an approved mitigation plan if your project impacts wetlands that are: a) greater than ½ acre in size, or b) tidal wetlands or wetlands adjacent to tidal water. Please submit the JARPA form and mitigation plan to Ecology for an individual 401 certification if a) or b) applies.

12. *STORMWATER COMPLIANCE FOR NATIONWIDE PERMITS ONLY*: N/A

THIS PROJECT IS (OR WILL BE) DESIGNED TO MEET ECOLOGY'S MOST CURRENT STORMWATER MANUAL, OR AN ECOLOGY APPROVED LOCAL STORMWATER MANUAL ☐ *YES* ☐ *NO*

*IF YES – WHICH MANUAL WILL YOUR PROJECT BE DESIGNED TO MEET*_____.

If NO – FOR CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 401 AND 404 PERMITS ONLY – PLEASE SUBMITTO ECOLOGY FOR APPROVAL, ALONG WITH THIS JARPA APPLICATION, DOCUMENTATION THAT DEMONSTRATES THE STORMWATER RUNOFF FROM YOUR PROJECT OR ACTIVITY WILL COMPLY WITH THE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS, WAC 173.201(A)

13. WILL EXCAVATION OR DREDGING BE REQUIRED IN WATER OR WETLANDS? ☐ YES ☒NO
IF YES:

A. VOLUME: (CUBIC YARDS) /AREA (ACRES) :
B. COMPOSITION OF MATERIAL TO BE REMOVED
C. DISPOSAL SITE FOR EXCAVATED MATERIAL:
D. METHOD OF DREDGING:

14. HAS THE STATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (SEPA) BEEN COMPLETED? ☒ YES ☐ NO

SEPA LEAD AGENCY: ____WSDOT_____ SEPA DECISION: DNS, MDNS, EIS, ADOPTION, EXEMPTION DECISION DATE (END OF COMMENT PERIOD): _____
SUBMIT A COPY OF YOUR SEPA DECISION LETTER TO WDFW AS REQUIRED FOR A COMPLETE APPLICATION

15. LIST OTHER APPLICATIONS, APPROVALS, OR CERTIFICATIONS FROM OTHER FEDERAL, STATE OR LOCAL AGENCIES FOR ANY STRUCTURES, CONSTRUCTION, DISCHARGES, OR OTHER ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED IN THE APPLICATION (I.E., PRELIMINARY PLAT APPROVAL, HEALTH DISTRICT APPROVAL, BUILDING PERMIT, SEPA REVIEW, FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION LICENSE (FERC), FOREST PRACTICES APPLICATION, ETC.) ALSO INDICATE WHETHER WORK HAS BEEN COMPLETED AND INDICATE ALL EXISTING WORK ON DRAWINGS.
NOTE: FOR USE WITH CORPS NATIONWIDE PERMITS, IDENTIFY WHETHER YOUR PROJECT HAS OR WILL NEED AN NPDES PERMIT FOR DISCHARGING WASTEWATER AND/OR STORMWATER.

TYPE OF APPROVAL	ISSUING AGENCY	IDENTIFICATION NO.	DATE OF APPLICATION	DATE APPROVED	COMPLETED ?

16. HAS ANY AGENCY DENIED APPROVAL FOR THE ACTIVITY YOU'RE APPLYING FOR OR FOR ANY ACTIVITY DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE ACTIVITY DESCRIBED HEREIN? ☐ YES ☒ NO IF YES, EXPLAIN:

SECTION B - Use for Shoreline and Corps of Engineers permits only:

17a. TOTAL COST OF PROJECT. THIS MEANS THE FAIR MARKET VALUE OF THE PROJECT, INCLUDING MATERIALS, LABOR, MACHINE RENTALS, ETC.
Varies by location

17b. IF A PROJECT OR ANY PORTION OF A PROJECT RECEIVES FUNDING FROM A FEDERAL AGENCY, THAT AGENCY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ESA CONSULTATION. PLEASE INDICATE IF YOU WILL RECEIVE FEDERAL FUNDS AND WHAT FEDERAL AGENCY IS PROVIDING THOSE FUNDS. SEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR INFORMATION ON ESA**

FEDERAL FUNDINIG ☐ YES ☐NO IF YES, PLEASE LIST THE FEDERAL AGENCY Varies by project and location

18. LOCAL GOVERNMENT WITH JURISDICTION:
Varies by project and location

19. FOR CORPS, COAST GUARD, AND DNR PERMITS, PROVIDE NAMES, ADDRESSES, AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF ADJOINING PROPERTY OWNERS, LESSEES, ETC...
PLEASE NOTE: SHORELINE MANAGEMENT COMPLIANCE MAY REQUIRE ADDITIONAL NOTICE — CONSULT YOUR LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER

SECTION C - This section MUST be completed for any permit covered by this application

20. APPLICATION IS HEREBY MADE FOR A PERMIT OR PERMITS TO AUTHORIZE THE ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED HEREIN. I CERTIFY THAT I AM FAMILIAR WITH THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS APPLICATION, AND THAT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, SUCH INFORMATION IS TRUE, COMPLETE, AND ACCURATE. I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT I POSSESS THE AUTHORITY TO UNDERTAKE THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES. I HEREBY GRANT TO THE AGENCIES TO WHICH THIS APPLICATION IS MADE, THE RIGHT TO ENTER THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED LOCATION TO INSPECT THE PROPOSED, IN-PROGRESS OR COMPLETED WORK. I AGREE TO START WORK ONLY AFTER ALL NECESSARY PERMITS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT	DATE
SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED AGENT	DATE

DATE

I HEREBY DESIGNATE
TO ACT AS MY AGENT IN MATTERS RELATED TO THIS APPLICATION FOR PERMIT(S). I UNDERSTAND THAT IF A FEDERAL PERMIT IS ISSUED, I MUST SIGN THE PERMIT.

_____
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT DATE

SIGNATURE OF LANDOWNER (EXCEPT PUBLIC ENTITY LANDOWNERS, E.G. DNR)

THIS APPLICATION MUST BE SIGNED BY THE APPLICANT AND THE AGENT, IF AN AUTHORIZED AGENT IS DESIGNATED.

18 U.S.C.§1001 provides that: Whoever, in any manner within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States knowingly falsifies, conceals, or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a

material fact or makes any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing same to contain any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years or both.

COMPLETED BY LOCAL OFFICIAL

A. Nature of the existing shoreline. (Describe type of shoreline, such as marine, stream, lake, lagoon, marsh, bog, swamp, flood plain, floodway, delta; type of beach, such as accretion, erosion, high bank, low bank, or dike; material such as sand, gravel, mud, clay, rock, riprap; and extent and type of bulkheading, if any)

B. In the event that any of the proposed buildings or structures will exceed a height of thirty-five feet above the average grade level, indicate the approximate location of and number of residential units, existing and potential, that will have an obstructed view:

C. If the application involves a conditional use or variance, set forth in full that portion of the master program which provides that the proposed use may be a conditional use, or, in the case of a variance, from which the variance is being sought:

These Agencies are Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action employers.
For special accommodation needs, please contact the appropriate agency in the instructions.